

URBAN DISTRICT OF SADDLEWORTH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1965

SADDLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the Year 1965/66

Chairman:

J. HOOD, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

A. G. HOLLAND, Esq., J.P.

J. K. BACON, Esq.	Mrs. M. M. HOOD
F. BAILEY, Esq.	H. JAGGER, Esq.
F. G. BATTYE, Esq., J.P.	A. JOHNSON, Esq.
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W. HILL, Esq.	E. WINDLE, Esq.

**Chairman of the Health Committee.*

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. K. RAKSHIT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1-6-65)

Senior Public Health Inspector:

J. H. PLATT, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

H. B. BELL, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Health Office,
6/8, St. Peter's Street,
Huddersfield.
December, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Saddleworth Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you, on behalf of my predecessor Dr. E. Ward, his Annual Report on the health of the Saddleworth Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during 1965. As you are aware, Dr. Ward has now severed his long connection with the Urban District, having retired on the 16th August, 1966.

The report is in the form prescribed by the Minister of Health.

The Sections of the Report which deal with Sanitary Circumstances, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food have been compiled by your Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. H. Platt, and form his Annual Report for the year.

According to the Registrar, the steady increase in the population of the District has continued. This at mid-1965 was estimated to be 18,150 which is 550 above that for the previous year and 1,140 over the 1961 Census figure. The live births attributed to the District numbered 305 or 24 more than in the previous year, whilst the deaths were 230 or 6 more than in 1964, thus giving an excess of births over deaths of 75. Taking into account this natural increase in population indicates that 475 persons moved into the area during the year.

The incidence of infectious and other diseases does not call for any special comment.

Very little has been done during the year regarding the representation and demolition of unfit houses, this being due at least in some part to the fact that no new houses were completed by the District Council, although 130 houses were built during the year by private enterprise.

In Section VII particulars are given of the Health Services provided by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health and Education Authority.

In conclusion I am sure that Dr. Ward would wish me, on his behalf, to acknowledge the encouragement and kindness which he received over the years from the Members of the Council. I am sure also that he would wish me to record the help which was always readily given to him by the officials of the Council and in particular by your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. H. Platt, who was a most helpful and loyal colleague for so many years.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

P. M. SAMMON,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Urban District of Saddleworth is situated on the outskirts of the Pennine Range. The District is very hilly and includes a large acreage of unfenced moorland. The highest point in the district is Black Chew Head (1,774 feet) and the minimum elevation above sea level (500 ft.) is near Greenfield.

The hills are gathering grounds for many streams which, running down the various valleys, form the River Tame. The river rises near Denshaw and runs in an 'S' curve from North to South to Greenfield.

Scattered along the valley are the villages of Delph, Uppermill, and Greenfield and these together with Springhead, contain the greater part of the District's population.

Each village is a centre of manufacture whilst on the hillside some farming is carried on.

The principal manufacturers are textiles, both woollen and cotton, engineering and paper.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	18,485
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	16,762
Enumerated Population (Census, 1961)	17,010
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1964)	17,600
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1965)	18,150
Area Comparability Factors: Birth 1.10; Deaths 0.94	
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1965	7,342
Rateable Value (31st March, 1966)	£471,107
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1966)	£1,808

Vital Statistics

Live Births

SADDLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT						Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)								West Riding of Yorkshire		England and Wales
								U.D's			Adm.Cty
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Adj.	U.D's	Adm.Cty	
		M	F	No.	%					
1965	305	157	148	17	5.57	16.80	18.48	18.3	18.4	18.0
1964	281	142	139	9	3.20	15.97	17.56	18.6	18.7	18.4
1963	275	140	135	14	5.09	15.73	17.30	18.4	18.3	18.2
1962	259	135	124	13	5.02	14.95	16.45	17.7	17.8	18.0
1961	244	117	127	12	4.92	14.26	15.69	16.9	17.4	17.4

Still Births

						1965		1964		1963	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	1	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	16.13		17.48		7.17	

Infant Mortality—Deaths of Infants under 1 Year

INFANT DEATHS					RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS			
SADDLEWORTH URBAN DIST.					Saddleworth U.D.	West Riding of Yorkshire		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		U.D's	Adm.Cty.	
		M	F					
1965	5	2	3	—	16.39	21.0	20.7	19.0
1964	7	3	4	—	24.91	22.1	22.2	20.0
1963	3	1	2	—	10.91	22.8	23.0	20.9
1962	7	5	2	—	27.03	22.8	23.3	21.4
1961	3	2	1	1	12.30	24.2	24.6	21.4

Deaths

SADDLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT						WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE		ENGLAND AND WALES
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex						
		M	F	Crude	Adj.	U.D's	Adm. Cty.	
1965	230	114	116	12.67	11.91	12.7	12.4	11.5
1964	224	123	101	12.73	12.09	13.0	12.8	11.3
1963	260	128	132	14.87	14.13	13.6	13.3	12.2
1962	262	144	118	15.13	14.52	13.4	13.3	11.9
1961	241	117	124	14.09	13.52	13.6	13.4	12.0

The Chief causes of death were:—

	1965	1964	1963
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	91	86	127
(ii) Malignant Neoplasms	42	37	38
(iii) Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	32	33	53
(iv) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25	26	53

These four causes accounted for 82.61% of the total deaths, 160 or 69.57% occurred in persons 65 years or over and 107 or 46.52% in persons 75 years or over.

A table showing the causes of death, ages and sex distribution is set out on page 5.

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-4 wks.	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
All Causes	M	114	..	2	2	..	1	..	10	28	28	43
	F	116	1	2	..	1	..	2	6	15	25	64
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3 Syphilitic disease	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Malignant Neoplasm—stomach	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
11 Malignant Neoplasm—lung, bronchus ..	M	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
12 Malignant Neoplasm—breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
13 Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..
	F	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	..
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16 Diabetes	M	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	10	..
	F	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	13	..
18 Coronary disease, angina ..	M	32	..	..	..	1	..	6	9	10	6	..
	F	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	13	..
19 Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
20 Other heart disease	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
	F	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	11	..
21 Other circulatory disease ..	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
23 Pneumonia	M	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..
	F	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..
24 Bronchitis	M	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	..
	F	11	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	..
33 Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
34 All other accidents	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
35 Suicide	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

No deaths occurred from the following causes.

R.G. List

No.	Cause
2	Tuberculosis, non-respiratory
4	Diphtheria
5	Whooping Cough
6	Meningococcal infections
7	Acute Poliomyelitis
8	Measles
22	Influenza

R.G. List

No.	Cause
27	Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis
29	Hyperplasia of prostate
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion
31	Congenital malformations
36	Homicide and operations of war

Maternal Mortality

No deaths were registered as directly due to pregnancy or childbearing.

Cancer

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 42 (22 male and 20 female) as compared with 37 in 1964.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health and his deputy are part-time officers of the Council, but are engaged whole-time on public health work.

In addition, the staff consists of a full-time Chief Public Health Inspector and an Additional Public Health Inspector, Clerical assistance is drawn from a typist pool.

Laboratory Facilities

Clinical Laboratory facilities are available at the Oldham Hospitals Joint Laboratory, and Public Health work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Wakefield and Manchester Laboratories.

Ambulance Facilities

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of Sickness and Accident

By arrangement between the Oldham Corporation and the West Riding County Council the Oldham Ambulance Service, based on the Central Depot, Kelsall Street, Oldham, provides full ambulance cover for the whole of the Urban District of Saddleworth. All statutory obligations placed on the West Riding County Council by virtue of the Act, so far as it concerns ambulance work, are carried out by this service.

For mental cases, the County Council ambulances are generally used when the patients are removed to hospitals in the Huddersfield area.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

Three midwives resident at Grotton, Springhead and Uppermill and four Home Nurses resident at Greenfield (2), Marsden and Uppermill, are employed by the West Riding County Council.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

Infant Welfare Centres

Held weekly on Tuesday afternoon at Delph, Wednesday afternoon at Uppermill, Thursday afternoon at Greenfield, and Friday afternoon at Springhead.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Held monthly on the 1st Monday afternoon in the month at Springhead. A midwives' clinic is also held on the 3rd Monday afternoon at Springhead. Midwives clinics are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday afternoons at Uppermill.

School Clinics

No special school clinics are held in the District, but the school children are seen at all Infant Welfare Clinic Sessions.

All these clinics are held in the following premises:—

Delph:	Independent Sunday School.
Greenfield:	Methodist Sunday School.
Springhead:	W.R.C.C. Clinic, Cooper Street.
Uppermill:	Civic Hall.

Chest Clinic

Held daily at the Oldham and District General Hospital, Oldham, but a prior appointment is necessary.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

Held at the Oldham and District General Hospital, Oldham, and at the Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.

Hospitals

Apart from the Hargreaves Convalescent Hospital, Greenfield, which is associated with the Oldham Hospitals, there are no hospitals in the Saddleworth Urban District, which is within the Leeds Regional Hospital Board area. As however hospital facilities are more easily available across the County Boundary, hospitals in the Manchester Region mainly serve this district.

(a) Infectious Diseases

Cases of infectious diseases, other than Smallpox, are admitted to the Westhulme Infectious Diseases Hospital, Oldham.

(b) General Hospitals

General cases go to Oldham Royal Infirmary, Oldham and District General Hospital, Oldham; Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, and Ashton District Infirmary, specialised hospitals being available in Manchester. Chronic sick cases are also accommodated at Deanhouse Hospital, Holmfirth.

(c) Maternity

Maternity beds are provided at Oldham and District General Hospital, Oldham, and at Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

I am indebted to Mr. G. C. B. Doyle, the Surveyor, for the following particulars.

“The Mains” water supply in the area of the Urban District continues to be well maintained.

The Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Joint Committee have two reservoirs in the Greenfield Valley and a third one in the Chew Valley. This however, is only intended for compensation water.

Construction of the new Dovestones Reservoir in the Greenfield Valley has been completed.

The Oldham Corporation has reservoirs at Castleshaw, Dowry, New Years Bridge, Crook Gate and Ready-con-Dean. In the Diggle Valley are also reservoirs which feed the Huddersfield Canal.

The statutory areas of supply are as follows:—

	<i>Area in Acres</i>
Ashton, S. & D. (District) Waterworks Joint Committee	12,480
Oldham Corporation	1,341
Outside Statutory Areas	4,664
Total ..	18,485

An area of approximately 900 acres in extent in the Denshaw district is supplied by the Oldham Corporation outside their statutory area.

A small area in the Grotten district of approximately 138 acres is supplied by the Ashton S. & D. (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, and this is also outside their statutory area.

Delph, Dobcross, Diggle, Uppermill, Greenfield and Grasscroft are chiefly supplied from the reservoirs in the Greenfield Valley.

Springhead and Denshaw are supplied from the reservoirs of the Oldham Corporation.

The water from these moorland reservoirs is said to be naturally plumbo-solvent, so special treatment has been adopted (aluminoferric and chalk with subsequent filtration through pressure filters).

There are still a large number of houses in the district which obtain their water from the wells and springs. These would require extensions for considerable distances and even the installation of pumping plants to raise the water to the levels required in certain parts of the area. New mains extensions have been laid during the year to supply private housing development in the Grasscroft, Springhead and Grotton areas.

The number of dwellings taking water from public supplies is approximately 6,550 whilst some 500 houses have satisfactory private piped supplies. A small number of isolated farms and cottages have unsatisfactory private supplies.

Reports from the two water undertakers of samples taken from premises in the area are regularly received. In the case of the Oldham Corporation supply, 16 reports were received all of which were satisfactory. 78 such reports were received from the Ashton & District Joint Board, and with one exception, this being classified as “suspicious”, all proved to be satisfactory.

Public supplies have been examined for plumbo solvency on eight occasions during the year. All proved to be satisfactory and showed the pH value of the Ashton water to vary from 7.36 to 8.46 and the Oldham water from 6.20 to 6.80.

13 samples from private supplies were taken during the year, 5 of which were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

The whole of the built up part of the area with the exception of Grasscroft and Springhead is sewered direct to the Shaw Hall Bank Sewage Disposal Works, Greenfield.

The main sewer from this works follows roughly the direction of the River Tame from Greenfield to Denshaw. The size of the main outfall sewer varies in diameter from 27" at the Works to 9" in Denshaw.

Branch sewers are picked up by the main sewer from the districts of Denshaw, Delph, New Delph, Dobcross, Diggle, Uppermill and Greenfield.

The various branches at Delph enter the 12" main sewer near Rasping Mill, at Delph Station. A 6" branch enters the 18" main near the Woolpack Inn, Dobcross and the Diggle branch is picked up near Brownhill Bridge, this is a 9" sewer entering the 18" main.

The main is 21" diameter through Uppermill and branches serving the Uppermill area are collected at Court Street and Wade Lock.

An 18" branch serving Greenfield enters the 27" main sewer near the old Sewage Disposal Works off Chew Valley Road, Greenfield, and the 27" main sewer crosses the River Tame into the works near to its junction with the Chew Valley Brook.

The Grasscroft, Shaw Hall Bank and High Grove Road areas could not gravitate to the Shaw Hall Bank Works, Greenfield, due to difficulties of level and a canal crossing. These have been overcome by the installation of a Pumping Station at Royal George on the south west side of the district to which all the drainage of these areas gravitates and are then pumped back to the Greenfield Works.

A 7" diameter sewer serves the Shaw Hall Bank area and increases to 12" after picking up a 9" branch sewer serving the Grasscroft district.

At the Royal George pumping station there are three pumps, all of which are automatic float controlled.

The sewage flows to one sump or well in which the floats are fixed at different levels according to the size of the pump and period of entering.

In normal day periods, a small pump is more than adequate for the flow, and only works at intervals, but in the event of an increase in the flow caused by rain, storms, etc., which this pump cannot control, the water level in the well rises and engages the float of one of the larger pumps, which is immediately brought into commission, and the small pump is cut out.

The sewage from the pumping station is pumped to the works at Shaw Hall Bank through 8" cast iron pipes for treatment along with the sewage from other parts of the district.

A 6" branch sewer serves certain parts of Manchester Road and Dacres Estate, and enters the works at Shaw Hall Bank at the same point as the main outfall sewer.

The Springhead area of the district is sewered by gravitation into the County Borough of Oldham sewer at Holts, near the Borough boundary with the Lees U.D.

A 15" main outfall sewer follows roughly the line of the River Medlock through Lees to the Boundary of the Springhead area at Hartshead Street, and thence branch sewers extend to the Waterhead, Austerlands, and Scouthead areas and through Thornlea Fold to Lydgate. There are no sewers in the northern part of the old Springhead area beyond Austerlands and Scouthead.

Trade Waste Effluents from the factories and works in various parts of the area are connected to the main sewers at different points by private drains. The volume of effluent discharged from these premises is in most instances metered at the point of connection to the sewer and a charge is made by the Council to the respective owners of the premises for the treatment of the sewage.

There are still two premises in the district that have trade waste discharges which are not connected to the sewerage system. Part of the trade effluent discharge from one of the premises is at present being taken into the Council's sewers.

Most of the built up area of the district is sewered, but there are still certain properties on the hillside which are not connected to the main sewerage system. Two schemes for further extensions into those areas are in the course of preparation.

In addition a scheme has been prepared for enlarging certain sewage and surface water sewers to serve large scale private development in Springhead.

130 new houses, and 5 older houses have been connected to the sewers during the year.

97 additional water closets have been installed in private houses and in industrial premises.

Mr. K. A. Deighton, Sewage Works Manager reports as follows:—

"The Council's Greenfield Sewage Works treated 445 million gallons of sewage and trade effluent during the year. The average daily flow received at the works was 1,220,000 gallons.

2.5 million gallons of sludge were treated in the heated digestion plant and after air drying the final product found a ready sale, mainly to gardeners.

The report of the Consulting Engineers appointed by the Council to advise on the reconstruction of the works was presented during the year. Their recommendations were accepted and the decision taken to proceed with reconstruction at the earliest possible date.

Rainfall

Year's Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.21 inches
Maximum daily fall (13th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.63 ..
Maximum monthly fall (December)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.04 ..
Minimum monthly fall (February)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.89 ..
Number of days on which rainfall exceeded 0.01 inch							222
Number of days on which rainfall exceeded 0.04 inch							179
Average annual rainfall	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.3 inches

Rainfall during 1965 was well above average and has in fact only been exceeded on one occasion since 1935. That was in 1954 when 61.47 inches were recorded.

December was the wettest month since rainfall records were started at Greenfield in 1935, exceeding the previous highest monthly total recorded in August, 1956, by nearly one-third of an inch.

Shade Temperatures

Maximum temperature (14th May)	..	28°C. (82.4°F)
Minimum temperature (1st March)	..	12°C. (10.4°F)
Range of Temperature	.. ..	40°C. (72°F.)

Sanitary Accommodation

No. of houses provided with water closets	.. ..	6,343
Do. provided with waste water or trough closets	..	450
Do. provided with chemical closets	.. ..	41
Do. provided with earth or pail closets	.. ..	531
Number of earth closets, etc., converted to water closets	..	18
Number of houses served with earth closets, etc., due to lack of sewer or water facilities	 (approx.)	550
Any special action taken to secure conversion of earth closets, etc.		None
Action taken under Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	.. ..	None

Public Cleansing

Refuse is collected by five vehicles—four side loaders and one “dual tip”. The side loaders each have a crew of three, i.e. driver (who assists in loading) and two loaders, whilst the “dual tip” has a crew of four. With the exception of a few very isolated farms and cottages the whole of the district is served by these vehicles giving a weekly collection. The employment of the new “dual tip” vehicle reduced the periods between collections but this has again increased owing to building development, and the growing tendency towards bulky refuse coupled with the installation of central heating, heating entirely by gas, electricity, etc., which often makes it necessary for two or more bins per house to be used. Also the means of access to bins is in many cases being made extremely difficult by the increasing number of garages being erected where space is limited which, together with the “length of carry” on new housing estates has not helped in the maintenance of a reasonable period of collection. The Council have approved a policy of the replacement of the side loaders with continuous loaders at the rate of one per year, the first of which is ordered and should be delivered early in 1966. These vehicles will have a crew of five and should gradually reduce the periods between collections and deal with the increase in the number of bins to be emptied.

Tipping was continued on the High Moor Quarry Site where covering material from the quarry spoil banks in the area is obtained by using the larger tractor, thus enabling tipping to be carried out in accordance with the principles of “controlled tipping”.

Contents of pail closets are collected weekly and discharged into a specially prepared opening into the sewer at the disused Outfall Works at Dobcross.

Salvage of Waste Materials

Salvage and recovery operations are carried out at the High Moor Site where a large Nissen Hut is used for the baling and storage of paper and textiles. Two hand-operated presses are employed for the baling of paper and textiles. One man is employed full-time and one part-time in this connection.

The price of mixed waste paper has remained at £7 15s. 0d. per ton during the whole of the year. This applies to loads of 6 tons and over.

The tables below show the weights and values of salvage sold during 1965:—

	Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	229	15	2	1762	10	5
Textiles ..	3	2	2	68	15	0
Scrap Metals ..	2	4	3	31	7	6
	235	2	3	1862	12	11

Comparative totals for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964:—

	Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1960	246	16	0	1817	10	1
1961	232	2	1	1776	1	3
1962	230	16	0	1490	0	11
1963	212	2	1	1342	17	9
1964	232	7	1	1459	2	0

Atmospheric Pollution

5 observations, each of 30 minutes duration were made during the year. One cautionary letter was sent to the owners. The chief causes of trouble were inefficient stoking and overloading of boilers at peak periods. Two firms have changed over to oil fired boilers.

Throughout the year a daily smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide instrument have been in use at the Sewage Works, Greenfield.

The table below gives the monthly results with respect to smoke and sulphur dioxide (concentration-microgrammes per cu.m).

1965	Average Value		Highest Value		Lowest Value	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
January ..	170	144	453	471	29	31
February ..	170	85	550	260	74	0
March ..	113	121	281	256	29	64
April ..	115	136	205	230	42	63
May ..	61	88	118	248	17	37
June ..	53	70	104	122	19	33
July ..	51	61	98	83	30	32
August ..	55	49	98	85	25	26
September ..	92	63	197	120	25	23
October ..	99	65	217	101	28	31
November ..	113	119	311	271	31	47
December ..	231	156	732	385	34	66

Smoke Control Area

The Saddleworth No. 1 Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1960. This area comprises:—

Industrial Premises	..	9
Commercial Premises	..	16*
Dwellinghouses	.. ..	379*
Other Premises	.. ..	9*

*“Mixed Premises”, i.e., shop dwellings, etc., have been entered as two premises, once as dwellings and once under commercial premises, etc.

Moveable Dwellings

Number of sites licensed for caravans for holiday and recreational purposes	.. .. .	1
Number of caravans on these sites	.. .. .	12
Number of sites licensed for caravans for residential purposes	..	1
Number of Caravans on these sites	.. .. .	None
Number of Caravans licensed individually	.. .. .	1

Offensive Trades

There are now only two such trades in operation namely, one size maker and one soap boiler.

No complaints have been received with regard to the two trades.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

All treatments are carried out either by the Public Health Inspectors or by one (part-time) rodent operator. The Council give free treatment to private dwellinghouses, but make a charge on a “time and materials” basis in respect of other premises.

The table below gives extracts from Form PDP/64 which is the annual report of rodent control works submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	14	6887	407	7308	182
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notifica- tion	2	180	83	265	6
No. of such proper- ties found to be in- fested by:—					
Common Rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	1	121	61	183	6
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Major	1	59	22	82	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued overleaf)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of sur- vey under the Act	2	32	6	40	2
No. of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	5	2	8	1
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	4	1	5	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	—	15	4	19	—
No. of such proper- ties found to be in- fested by:—					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	2	4	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	1	3	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	9	317	132	458	10
6. Number of infested properties treated by L.A.	3	193	89	285	7
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	5	241	126	372	10
8. Number of notices served under Sec. 4:					
Treatments	None	—	—	—	—
Structural Work	None	—	—	—	—

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by L.A.	110	24	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	—	—	—
Total	113	24	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

3. Outworkers

Notification has been received from one factory in the area of 11 outworkers engaged in the “weaving of textile fabric”. Four outworkers employed by firms out of the area were notified as “making wearing apparel”.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registration of premises under Section 49 of this Act was required by the 31st July, 1964.

Registrations

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises at end of year
Offices	1	8
Retail Shops	6	59
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	34
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1
Total	7	107

No notices of accidents were received during the year.

Full inspections were not possible during the year due to shortage of staff.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Six Licences were granted during the year to persons entitling them to keep boarding establishments for animals, i.e., dogs or cats.

Registration of Hairdressers

Under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, 51 persons and 27 premises were on the register at the 31st December, 1965.

Nuisances

Informal action with respect to three cases of “accumulations” were dealt with during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Summary of visits paid, and action taken:

Nuisance Inspections

Total number of inspections made in 1965 for nuisances only (not including Housing Inspections)	8
Nuisances found in 1965	3
Nuisances in hand end of 1964	0
Total needing abatement	3
Abated during 1965	3
Outstanding end of 1965	0
Notices served, Informal	3
Informal notices complied with	3
Notices served, Statutory	0
Statutory Notices complied with	0
Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings ..	0

Other Inspections

Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33

Food and Drugs Inspections

Ice-Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503
Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Food Preparing Premises (Canteens, Restaurants, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Public Health Act, 1936

Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Factories Act, 1937

Visits paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Visits paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Pests Act, 1949

Visits paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	468
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Infectious Disease

Visits paid (other than schools)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Visits paid (to schools)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322

**SECTION IV****HOUSING**

It has been noted that many houses previously considered to be sub-standard are now owner/occupied and considerable improvements made bringing them in most cases to quite a high standard.

Urgent cases of re-housing of tenants from sub-standard properties were dealt with by the re-letting of existing houses.

Housing Statistics

1. No. of Dwellinghouses in District 7,342
2. No. of houses included in above:
 - (a) Back-to-back (approx.) 100
 - (b) Single Back 5
3. **Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere**

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year :

 - (a) In Clearance Areas Nil
 - (b) Individual unfit houses 1

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	5	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 . .	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H. . .	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
(7a) Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	—	—	—

B. Unfit Houses Closed

	Number of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(8) Under Sections 16(4) 17(1) 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(9) Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 . .	—	—	—

C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By L.A.
(11) After informal action by L.A.	21	—
(12) After Formal Notice under—		
(a) Public Health Acts	—	—
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957 . .	—	—
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957 . .	—	—

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	—	—

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned Dwellings:

(a) Clearance Areas etc.	—
(b) Overcrowding	—

5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil

6. Overcrowding

No new cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year.

7. New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year:

By the Local Authority	None
By Private Enterprise	130

8. Grants for Conversions or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work) 			
(b) Improvements 	111	96	79

9. Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring and Constructing Houses

Twenty-six Advances involving £33,612.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Housing Department and if applicants for a Council house state that they are living in unsatisfactory conditions, my department is notified of this by the Housing Manager. All such houses are inspected and any necessary action taken, after which the Housing Department is kept informed of such action, and the result thereof.

Applicants on waiting list for Council houses at the end of the year numbered 179 consisting of:—

- 6 Families living in rooms.
- 76 Families requiring more suitable accommodation.
- 10 Families requiring rehousing on medical grounds.
- 77 Elderly couples requiring bungalows.
- 10 Residents outside the Urban District.

179 Total

SECTION 5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

During the year the following bulk samples were taken for the presence of Brucella:—

No. of herds	No. of samples	No. of samples positive	
		Ring Test	Cream Culture
2	10	1	1

In addition the following “individual cow” samples were taken for the presence of Brucella:—

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>No. of samples positive</i>	
	<i>Ring Test</i>	<i>Cream Culture</i>
105	36	5

As a result of these samples 5 cows were voluntarily sent for slaughter.

Seven guinea pigs were inoculated and in 4 cases brucella infection was detected.

Meat Inspection

Four private slaughterhouses are licensed, situate as follows:—

Denshaw	..	One
Delph	..	Three

A total of 503 visits were made to the Slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection.

Particulars of carcasses inspected were as follows:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Goats	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total Animals
Number Killed	1072	889	1	44	4	3061	5071
Number Inspected	1072	889	1	44	4	3061	5071
All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	4	10	—	2	—	2	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	103	267	—	2	3	290	665
Percentage of num- ber inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	9·61	30·03	—	4·55	75·00	9·47	—
Tuberculosis only Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Carcasses found to be affected with <i>Cysticercus</i>	
Bovis	Nil

Weight of offal and carcase meat condemned:

Offal	7,309 lbs.
Carcase Meat	4,502 lbs.

In addition 18 whole carcasses were condemned:—

10 cows	3,901 lbs.
4 cattle excluding cows	1,210 lbs.
2 calves	87 lbs.
2 sheep	84 lbs.
18	5,282 lbs.

The condemnations were mainly for severe bruising, emaciation, septicaemia, oedema, etc., and immaturity in the case of the two calves.

Other Foods

During 1965 the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Tinned Meats	47	234	4
Tinned Fruits	33	220	4
	80	454	8

Disposal of Unsound Food

Condemned carcase meat and offals are dyed green and disposed of at one of two Knackers Yards in the Rochdale and Huddersfield areas respectively. Small quantities of offal together with unsound tinned goods and other food voluntarily surrendered are burned or buried.

Food Hygiene Regulations and Ice Cream

141 visits were paid to food premises during the year.

Number of food premises in the area:—

(a) Catering Establishments	62
(b) Bakehouses	12
(c) Other Food Shops	52

Number of Food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

(a) (i) Ice Cream Manufacturers	—
(ii) Retailers	63
(b) Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods	14

Sampling

Ten samples of ice cream were taken during the year, all of which proved satisfactory.

Registration of Food Hawkers

Ten persons and six premises are registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The West Riding County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. Particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures and show that 13 samples of milk, 3 of drugs and 10 of other foods were examined, all of which were found to be genuine.

SECTION VI

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Dysentery

One case of Dysentery was notified in May. The patient was a female aged 16 years resident in Scouthead.

Scarlet Fever

Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, 1 in January, 2 in February, 7 in March, 4 in April, 2 in May and 1 each in October, November and December. Of these patients 8 were aged under 5 years and 11 were aged 5-11 years. They were resident in Austerlands, Delph (3), Denshaw (3), Diggle, Dobcross (3), Greenfield (3), Grotton and Springhead (4).

Measles

A total of 105 cases were notified, 40 in January, 26 in February, 5 in March, 2 in April, 5 in May, 2 in June, 15 in July, 6 in August, 3 in September and 1 in November. Four of these cases were under one year of age, 51 were aged 1-5 years and 50 were aged 5-14 years. Of the cases 32 resided in Grasscroft, 23 in Greenfield, 12 in Uppermill, 11 in Grotton, 7 in Springhead, 4 each in Delph and Lydgate, 3 in Austerlands, 2 each in Denshaw, Diggle, Dobcross and Scouthead and 1 in Friezland.

Tuberculosis

During the year, one case of Pulmonary and one case of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were entered in the register whilst 14 cases of Pulmonary and 2 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were removed. The cases remaining on the register at the end of the year were:—

Pulmonary	..	..	..	Male	30	Female	22
Non-pulmonary		..	..	Male	7	Female	3

Paratyphoid Fever

One case was notified in August. The patient was aged 53 years and resident in Dobcross and was a contact with an outbreak of Salmonella paratyphi B whilst on holiday in the Blackpool area.

Erysipelas

One case was notified in February, the patient being aged 60 years and resident in Springhead.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

Four cases of acute primary pneumonia and one case of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified, 2 in January, 2 in February and one in March. The patients were aged 4, 15, 27, 30 and 59 years.

SECTION VII

**COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

DIVISION 20

URBAN DISTRICTS OF :

COLNE VALLEY	KIRKBURTON
DENBY DALE	MELTHAM
HOLMFIRTH	SADDLEWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1965

DIVISIONAL STAFF at 31.12.65

Divisional Medical Officer

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

A. A. KENYON, M.B., Ch.B.

A. K. RAKSHIT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.6.65)

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

C. N. CAPES, M.B., Ch.B.

***W. P. B. STONEHOUSE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**

Clinic Medical Officers (Part-time)

A. N. BRADFORD, M.B., B.C., L.M.S.S.A.
L. M. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B.
B. EAGLES, M.B., Ch.B.
A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B.
E. HIGGINS, M.B., Ch.B.

T. A. LAMBROS, M.B., Ch.B.
S. M. LIGHTOWLER, M.B., Ch.B.
H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.
H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
E. D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Divisional Nursing Officer: Miss M. P. BRAMLEY

(Transferred to Div. 16, 8.11.65)

Miss J. L. LAW (Appointed 3.1.66)

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

***Mrs. S. ADKIN (Resigned 14.11.65)**
Mrs. M. J. BALL
Miss J. M. BALMFORTH
***Mrs. B. BUCKLEY (Resigned 13.8.65)**
Miss E. DAVIES (Appointed 13.9.65)
Mrs. M. DEVY
Mrs. F. E. FISCHER
Mrs. P. HARTLEY
Mrs. D. Y. HELM (Resigned 30.4.65)
Mrs. E. L. B. LYTHE

Miss B. I. ONSWORTH
Mrs. P. C. PEARSON
Miss. R. PYATT
Mrs. A. ROYSTON
Miss A. SHAW
Miss M. TRACEY
Mrs. G. M. WADSWORTH
(Appointed 20.7.65)
***Mrs. J. YATES**

Assistants to the Health Visitors:

***Mrs. M. W. ALLOTT**
***Mrs. A. A. BUTTERWORTH**
Miss P. CARTER (Resigned 31.1.65)
***Mrs. B. CLAYTON (Appointed 10.6.65)**
Mrs. N. LEATHAM
Mrs. J. LEACH
Mrs. D. SPENCER
***Mrs. M. STAINFORTH**

Midwives:

Miss A. CHARLESWORTH
Mrs. M. GREEN
Mrs. K. HAIGH

***Mrs. E. M. HOLGATE**
Mrs. E. KILROY
Mrs. M. KILROY (Appointed 1.11.65)

Nurse/Midwives:

Miss M. ASHTON
Mrs. K. BRADSHAW
Miss K. BROOKES
Miss C. CRABTREE
Miss C. M. DUCKWORTH

Miss J. ELLOR (Resigned 15.9.65)
Miss E. EVANS
Miss A. HOPE
Mrs. K. M. KAYE
Miss M. SYKES

Home Nurses:

Mrs. B. BENTLEY
Mrs. J. D. BOTTOM
*Miss B. CHADWICK
*Mrs. L. P. DEAN
Miss M. D. FIELDING
Mrs. N. PLATT
Mrs. B. REDFERN (Resigned 31.8.65)

Mrs. H. M. STURGEON
Mrs. J. TAYLOR
Mrs. M. E. TIFFANY
(Appointed 11.10.65)
Miss. M. WHITELEY
Mrs. E. H. WILSON (Appointed 23.8.65)

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mrs. A. L. CARTER
Mr. D. COCKIN

Mr. F. B. SYKES

Home Teacher for (Mentally) Subnormal Children:

Miss E. BALL, Seconded to Kirkburton Training Centre.

Speech Therapist: VACANT

Kirkburton Training Centre Staff:

Supervisor: Mrs. J. BOOTH. **Senior Assistant Supervisor:** Miss S. M. THISTLETHWAITE

Assistant Supervisors:

Mrs. M. BARRACLOUGH (Resigned 21.5.65)
Mrs. D. H. ELLIS
Mrs. N. NOBLE (Appointed 12.7.65)

Senior Instructor: Mr. A. D. BERRY (Appointed 3.5.65)

Instructor: Mr. P. H. ROBERTS

Trainee: Miss S. A. RAMSEY (N.A.M.H. Course from 21.9.64)

Temporary General Assistant:

Miss A. M. DEWES (Resigned 17.9.65)
Mrs. J. D. ARMSTRONG (Appointed 8.9.65)

Senior Clerk: Mr. G. A. BEATSON

**Part-time*

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL—SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

In this section an account is given of the services provided by the West Riding County Council in the Division.

The Division which consists of the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Kirkburton, Meltham and Saddleworth, has a population of 91,920 and an area of 82,750 acres. Although the population is only slightly more than one person per acre on average, owing to the wild moorland nature of much of the Division, the majority of the inhabitants live in small urban communities in the various valleys.

STAFF

The Medical Staff consists of a Divisional Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health for the six County Districts in the Division and one Senior Assistant County Medical Officer (who is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for all the County Districts apart from Saddleworth). In addition there is one full-time Assistant County Medical Officer and nine part-time Medical Officers who undertake sessional duties at Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Three Mental Welfare Officers are employed wholly in the Division.

With the opening of the new Kirkburton Training Centre the former Home Teacher for the subnormal was seconded to the Centre where she is employed full time.

The rest of the staff at the Training Centre consists of a Supervisor, a Senior and two Assistant Supervisors, an Instructor and a Trainee.

Details of the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Midwifery Staffs will be found later in this report.

The statistics given in this Section relate to the whole Division but where practicable they are sub-divided into those for the various districts.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1965

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Saddleworth U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D's.	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales prov. figures
Area (Acres) ..	16,052	10,165	17,565	14,577	5,906	18,485	82,750	380,334	1,609,759	*
Population ..	20,980	9,720	18,720	18,690	5,660	18,150	91,920	1,229,010	1,731,100	*
Live Births ..	336	156	306	310	97	305	1,510	22,095	31,463	*
Still Births ..	5	4	5	2	1	5	22	381	511	*
Deaths ..	261	135	321	332	83	230	1,362	15,153	20,121	*
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	1	3	8	10	3	5	30	464	652	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	16.02	16.05	16.35	16.59	17.14	16.80	16.43	18.0	18.2	18.0
„ (Adjusted)	17.94	17.82	18.15	18.41	19.71	18.48	—	18.3	18.4	—
Death Rates All per 1,000 estimated population All Causes (Crude)	12.44	13.89	17.15	17.76	14.66	12.67	14.82	12.3	11.6	11.5
„ „ (Adjusted)	12.56	13.20	13.03	11.54	15.69	11.91	—	12.7	12.4	—
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ..	—	—	—	0.11	—	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.04	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.04
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ..	0.62	1.34	1.71	2.89	1.24	1.38	1.57	1.39	1.30	*
Cancer ..	2.14	2.67	2.83	2.19	2.47	2.31	2.40	2.19	2.07	1.67
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ..	5.24	6.17	6.36	7.17	6.71	5.01	6.01	4.83	4.48	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.95	1.75	3.85	2.57	2.12	1.76	2.42	1.95	1.82	*
Infant Mortality	2.98	19.23	26.14	32.26	30.93	16.39	19.87	21.0	20.7	19.0
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.16	0.25

*Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1965 was 1,510 (803 male, 707 female) a decrease of 23 compared with the previous year.

THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 16.43 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 16.81 for 1964.

The illegitimate live births numbered 82 or 5.43% of the total live births. This compares with 29 or 2.68% in 1955, 34 in 1959, 63 in 1961, 57 in 1962, 77 in 1963 and 88 in 1964.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 1,362 (680 male, 682 female) an increase of 9 on the total for 1964.

THE CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 14.82 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 14.84 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:

(i) Diseases of the heart and Circulatory System	552
(ii) Intra-Cranial Vascular lesions	222
(iii) Malignant Neoplasms	221
(iv) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	144

These four causes accounted for 83.63% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality

In 1965 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 30, as compared with 30 in the previous year. Of these deaths 18 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 19.87 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 19.57 for 1964.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 20.31 as compared with 20.07 for 1964.

One illegitimate child died under one year of age giving a death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 12.20.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Pneumonia ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
2. Leukæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
3. Congenital Malforma- tions ..	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	1	1	1	—	8
4. Premature Birth ..	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
5. Acute Peritonitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
6. Chronic Intestinal Obstruction ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7. Acute Bronchitis ..	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
8. Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
9. Atelectasis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	10	1	4	1	16	2	—	18	4	4	2	2	30

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox were reported during the year.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 720 and 47 as compared with 551 and 35 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below:—

District	VACCINATIONS						RE-VACCINATIONS				
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15+	Total	1	2-4	5-14	15+	Total
Colne Valley	5	106	37	2	4	154	—	—	2	—	2
Denby Dale	28	60	6	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth	19	79	36	—	4	138	—	—	2	16	18
Kirkburton	4	99	29	3	4	139	—	—	1	6	7
Meltham	4	31	29	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—
Saddleworth	10	79	27	3	12	131	—	—	6	14	20
TOTAL	70	454	164	8	24	720	—	—	11	36	47

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia were reported.

Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres and by private medical practitioners.

During the year, 1,465 children received a full course of primary immunisation and 1,447 received booster doses as compared with 1,395 and 530 respectively in 1964.

Both the number of children attending for a primary course of immunisation and those having booster immunisations during the year are higher than those for 1964, the primary courses being up by 70 and the boosters by 917. Probably the large increase in the number of booster doses is due to the fact that a diphtheria/tetanus booster on entry to school is now being accepted as a common practice.

Of the 1,533 children born in 1964, 1,171 were immunised against diphtheria either in 1964 or 1965. This is equivalent to a percentage of 76.4, which is identical with that of last year.

Number of Children Immunised in 1965 **Against Diphtheria**

Urban District	Full Courses Children born in years							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
Colne Valley ..	168	173	14	15	13	19	4	406
Denby Dale ..	56	62	4	2	5	6	—	135
Holmfirth ..	85	85	11	10	10	13	3	217
Kirkburton ..	92	89	9	13	8	9	2	222
Meltham ..	58	50	7	4	4	4	—	127
Saddleworth ..	154	157	12	8	9	17	1	358
TOTAL ..	613	616	57	52	49	68	10	1465

Secondary Booster Injection								
Urban District	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	Total
Colne Valley ..	2	12	53	71	79	125	7	349
Denby Dale ..	—	6	19	20	14	55	2	116
Holmfirth ..	3	31	39	27	99	144	13	356
Kirkburton ..	1	10	37	34	58	101	8	249
Meltham ..	—	4	10	17	8	52	2	93
Saddleworth ..	1	8	55	81	33	96	10	284
TOTAL ..	7	71	213	250	291	573	42	1447

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at 31st December, 1965, are shown below:—

Age at 31.12.65 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 1965	1-4 1961-64	5-9 1956-60	10-14 1951-55	Total Under 15
Last complete course of in- jections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1961-65	620	3,325	4,081	3,393	11,419
B. 1960 or earlier	—	—	1,672	2,005	3,677
Estimated mid-year child population	Children under 5		Children 5-14		19,300
	5,500		13,800		
	71.73		54.16		
Percentage of child popula- tion last immunised 1961-65 (whether primary or booster)	71.73		54.16		59.17

Whooping Cough

Immunisation of children against whooping cough has continued throughout the year, the vaccine being available either as a single antigen or in combination with the diphtheria and/or tetanus antigens. The majority of children immunised received protection through the combined antigens.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 1,465 children received protective treatment as follows, compared with 1,343 in 1964:—

District	Number of children immunised born in year							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
Colne Valley ..	168	173	14	15	13	19	4	406
Denby Dale ..	56	62	4	2	5	6	—	135
Holmfirth ..	85	85	11	10	10	13	3	217
Kirkburton ..	92	89	9	13	8	9	2	222
Meltham ..	58	50	7	4	4	4	—	127
Saddleworth ..	154	157	12	8	9	17	1	358
TOTAL ..	613	616	57	52	49	68	10	1465

Of the 1,533 children born in 1964 a total of 1,163 were immunised either in 1964 or 1965. This is equivalent to 75.9% of the total number of children born in 1964 and compares with 74% for 1963.

Dysentery

During the year 17 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified in the Division as compared with 126 cases in 1964. Of these cases 12 occurred in the Colne Valley Urban District, 4 in the Denby Dale Urban District, and 1 in the Saddleworth Urban District. Of these, 9 were children of pre-school age, 3 were children of school age and 5 were adults.

Acute Poliomyelitis

No cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

The arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis have continued.

During the year, vaccinations given were as follows:—

								Oral
Children born in 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324
Children born in 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	938
Children born in 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Children born in 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Children born in 1958—1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Others under age 16 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Received 4th booster doses (children 5-11 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1412

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

Five cases of paratyphoid fever occurred during the year, 4 in the Denby Dale Urban District and one in the Saddleworth Urban District.

The 4 cases in the Denby Dale Urban District were all members of one family. All the 5 cases occurred in August and all had been on holiday in the Blackpool area at the beginning of August when infected milk was in circulation.

Brucellosis in Cattle

During the year the Public Health Inspectors in the various Urban Districts in the Division have continued taking samples of milk for biological test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis. No samples were positive for Tuberculosis but of 212 herd samples taken 42 were positive for Brucellosis by the Ring Test, 19 by cream culture test, 13 by serum agglutination and 12 by spleen culture test.

The follow-up of the positive herd samples resulted in the taking of 417 individual cow samples of which 129 were ring test positive and 48 were positive by cream culture test. In consequence of these results, 29 compulsory Pasteurisation Orders were made under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations (General) 1959, involving 25 farms.

The very unsatisfactory position regarding the disposal of infected animals continues. No compensation is payable for animals sent for slaughter and whilst the majority of farmers are co-operative and conscientiously send the milk from infected animals for pasteurisation or sell the animals for slaughter, there are others who merely send the infected animals to an open market where they may or may not be bought for slaughter. Some animals undoubtedly find their way into other herds and continue to produce infected milk elsewhere. It is high time from a public health point of view that adequate steps were taken at Ministry level to eliminate this infection from dairy herds and thus prevent the occurrence of cases of this protracted and debilitating disease in humans.

Details of the samples taken in the various Urban Districts are given in the following table:—

District	HERDS				INDIVIDUAL COWS			
	No. Taken	Positive Results			No. Taken	Results Positive		
		Cream	Serum	Spleen		Cream	Serum	Spleen
Colne Valley	46	4	2	2	19	6	—	—
Denby Dale	26	2	4	4	78	7	—	—
Holmfirth	49	7	4	3	11	3	—	—
Kirkburton	68	4	1	1	195	27	—	—
Meltham	21	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Saddleworth	2	2	2	2	105	5	2	2
TOTAL	212	19	13	12	417	48	2	2

Mass Radiography Service

Details of the Surveys carried out in the Divisional area during the year are as follows:—

Survey undertaken at	Number Examined	ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED			
		Tuberculosis		Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton U.D.	1702	3	3	8	14
Civic Hall, Slaithwaite, Colne Valley U.D.	1237	1	4	2	7
Messrs. Watkinson & Son Ltd., Holmfirth U.D.	193	—	1	—	1
The Town Hall, Kirkburton U.D.	458	—	1	2	3
Messrs. Broadhead & Grave Ltd., Kirkburton U.D.	203	—	2	—	2
W.R.C.C. Clinic, Lepton, Kirkburton U.D.	207	—	—	2	2
W.R.C.C. Clinic, Scissett, Denby Dale U.D.	604	1	1	1	3
B. Fletcher & Son Ltd., Greenfield, Saddleworth U.D.	448	1	2	2	5
The Reform Club, Delph, Saddleworth U.D.	272	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	5324	6	14	19	39

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of cases attended by the domiciliary midwives during the year was 323 as compared with 342 in 1964.

At the commencement of the year, 5 midwives, one of them part-time, and 10 nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year, one midwife was appointed and one nurse/midwife resigned her appointment, whilst one nurse/midwife was re-classified home nurse.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 6 midwives, one of them part-time and 8 nurse/midwives.

Of the cases attended 2 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers).

Thus all but 2 of the babies delivered by the County midwives were born to women normally resident in the Divisional area. Of the remaining 5 births attributed to the Division, one was attended by a medical practitioner and transferred immediately to hospital, and 4 were inward transfers.

In addition, 5 miscarriages were attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives continued to be offered to all patients confined in hospitals or maternity homes but discharged home

before the 10th day of puerperium. During the year, 257 such patients received nursing care, 1207 individual visits being paid to them.

Of the 1,603 births notified and attributed to the Division, 326 occurred at home. The midwives and Home Nurse/Midwives together attended 281 cases as Midwives and 39 as Maternity Nurses. They paid 3,726 ante-natal and 5,857 post-natal visits. Four Midwives or Home Nurse/Midwives attended over 30 cases each, 3 attended over 20 cases each and 5 attended 10 cases and over. Three cases were attended by private Midwives who notified their intentions to practice in the area.

Notifications:

Three notifications relating to stillbirths were received from midwives practising in the Division.

Medical Assistance:

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1965 numbered 122, (21 domiciliary, 101 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:—

PREGNANCY			LABOUR		
	Dom.	Inst.		Dom.	Inst.
Ante-partum haemorrhage	—	1	Caesarean section	..	— 4
Haematuria	.. 1	—	Episiotomy	.. 1	10
Multiple pregnancy	.. 1	1	Forceps delivery ..	.. —	4
	—	—	Labour—delayed ..	.. 3	14
	2	2	Labour—premature	.. 1	2
	—	—	Laceration—perineal	.. 7	52
LYING-IN	Dom.	Inst.	Laceration—labial	.. 1	2
Post-partum haemorrhage	1	1	Laceration—vaginal	.. 1	—
			Malpresentation ..	.. 3	6
THE CHILD	Dom.	Inst.	Retained placenta ..	.. —	1
Asphyxia	.. —	1		—	—
Cyanosed child ..	.. —	1		17	95
Prematurity	.. —	1		—	—
Respiratory distress	.. 1	—			
	—	—			
	1	3			
	—	—			

The institutional notifications all related to mothers confined in the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital.

Gas and Air Analgesia

The midwives generally appear to prefer to use trilene apparatus to the gas and air machine, both on the grounds of its easier portability and its analgesic qualities. At the end of the year there were still 4 gas and air machines in the Division, but only one of these was on issue to a practising midwife, the three others being held in reserve in the Divisional Health Office. Each of the 14 domiciliary midwives was supplied with a trilene apparatus and two were held in reserve.

Gas and Air Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 3 cases or 0.93 % of the cases attended, as compared with 12 cases in 1964.

Trilene was administered to 268 cases or 82.97 % of the cases attended as compared with 258 cases in 1964.

Pethidine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 213 cases or 65.94 % of the cases attended as compared with 222 cases in 1964.

Ante-Natal Clinics

During the year, 124 patients made 392 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table:—

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Number of Patients	Number of attendances	Average attendance per session
Springhead	12	61	219	18.25
Uppermill	12	56	166	13.83
*Lepton	5	6	6	1.20
*Kirkheaton	1	1	1	1.00
TOTAL ..	30	124	392	13.07

*Combined with Infant Welfare Clinics.

The arrangements made with the general practitioner/obstetricians in Golcar, Honley and Slaithwaite for the home nurse/midwives to attend the weekly ante-natal clinics conducted by them in their surgeries have continued and similar arrangements have been made for Home Nurse/Midwives to commence attendance at the general practitioner/obstetricians' surgeries in Denby Dale, Golcar, Kirkburton, Marsden, Meltham and Skelmanthorpe. Particulars of attendances at these clinics are given below:—

			<i>No. of sessions</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>
Denby Dale	..	..	9	40
Golcar	..	..	37	226
Golcar	..	..	14	97
Honley	..	..	25	624
Kirkburton	..	..	14	60
Marsden	..	..	42	287
Meltham	..	..	36	130
Skelmanthorpe	..	..	41	97
Slaithwaite	..	..	72	464

The attendances at the ante-natal relaxation classes are gradually increasing although numbers at individual classes fluctuate from time to time. The instruction given by the midwives and health visitors is greatly appreciated by the expectant mothers.

The classes at Kirkheaton were suspended from the 20th May pending a move to new clinic premises and the classes at Lepton were suspended from the 18th May due to structural alterations of the clinic premises.

Relaxation and mothercraft classes were commenced at Scissett and Marsden clinics on the 14th January, 1965 and 9th April, 1965 respectively.

It is interesting to note that only one-sixth of the expectant mothers who attend the classes intend to have their babies at home.

Particulars of attendances at these classes are shown in the following table:—

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Number of Patients	Number of attendances	Average attendance per session
Honley	49	42	253	5.16
Kirkheaton	16	6	56	3.50
Kirkburton	45	45	286	6.36
Lepton	17	14	87	5.12
Marsden	36	22	149	4.14
Meltham	51	47	339	6.65
Seissett	48	39	308	6.42
Slaithwaite	48	89	367	7.65
Uppermill	52	36	322	6.19
Springhead	52	39	212	4.08
Holmfirth	46	13	89	1.93
TOTAL ..	460	392	2468	5.37

Flying Squad Arrangements

The arrangements for “Flying Squad” based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the Oldham and District General Hospital have continued but no calls were made on either squad to attend patients in the Division during the year.

Institutional Midwifery

The percentage of institutional births is 79.66 as compared with 77.61 in 1964.

A new system of booking has been instituted for maternity accommodation in Huddersfield. The applications are now made through the G.P. and not simply by the patients at the hospital. This appears to have secured a better selection of patients and the number of requests from hospitals for environmental reports has fallen considerably. During the year only 13 requests were received as compared with 55 in 1964. In 11 cases recommendations for institutional confinement were made in 8 of these maternity accommodation was obtained. The other three cases were referred to the hospital consultant for a decision on medical grounds and one of these was eventually booked for a hospital confinement.

The scheme for planned 48 hour-plus discharge from the Marron Maternity Unit at the Oldham & District General Hospital has continued and is working satisfactorily. During the year 64 requests were received from the hospital for environmental reports as to the suitability of the home for early discharge and in only 5 cases were the home conditions considered to be unsuitable.

A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on page 13a.

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Saddleworth	Total
General Hospitals:							
Hudds. Royal Infirmary ..	24	12	7	36	13	—	92
St. Luke's Hospital ..	151	15	2	63	35	—	266
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital ..	4	—	311	3	3	—	321
Oldham & Dist. General Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	95	95
Ashton-u-Lyne General Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Others ..	2	12	1	6	1	3	25
N.H.S. Maternity Homes and Hospitals:							
Princess Royal Maternity Home ..	73	54	7	181	33	1	349
Woodfield Maternity Home ..	—	—	—	—	—	57	57
Others ..	1	13	2	12	—	1	29
Private Maternity Homes	—	—	2	2	—	3	7
	255	106	332	303	85	196	1277
Domiciliary ..	82	55	10	57	14	108	326
TOTAL ..	337	161	342	360	99	304	1603

Premature Babies

During the year 78 babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division and 7 were born at home. All those born at home were surviving at the end of the month.

Two premature baby outfits are available in the Division but these were not called into use during the year.

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

WEIGHT	BORN ALIVE				Born Dead	NUMBER DYING (days of survival)					NUMBER SURVIVING—28 days			
	A	B	C	Total		1	2	3	4	11	A	B	C	Total
5-5½	4	11	28	43	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	11	27	42
4½-5	2	4	12	18	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	11	16
4-4½	1	2	10	13	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	12
3½-4	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
3-3½	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½-3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
2-2½	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
1½-2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-1½	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	19	59	85	13	3	2	1	1	1	7	17	53	77

Total adjusted live births 1,582
 No. of live premature births 85
 Percentage of total live births 5.37
 No. born dead 13

A. Born at home and attended by midwife.
 B. Born in a Maternity Home.
 C. Born in a General Hospital.

CHILD WELFARE

Distribution of Welfare Foods

There has been no change in the arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods.

At the 16 distribution centres in the Division the welfare foods distributed during the year, and the comparative figures for 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 are as follows:—

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
National Dried Milk (Tins)	2,911	2,937	3,284	3,764	4,499
Orange Juice (Bottles)	2,4960	21,299	18,823	15,478	23,796
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	2,458	2,294	2,129	2,104	4,276
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets (Packets)	1,833	2,002	1,972	1,976	3,228

Infant Welfare Clinics

As compared with 1964 there has been a decrease of 239 in the number of children who attended the clinics and a fall in the attendances of 3,393. The figures for 1965 are, however, still above those for 1963 by 538 children and 736 attendances. The attendances at the various sessions of the Mobile Clinic also show falls as compared with 1964. There is a decrease of 31 children and 129 attendances. This, no doubt, is due in part to the fact that during 1965, the Mobile Clinic was only used on 1½ days per fortnight instead of two days as in the previous year and also that the visits to Clayton West, where there was a good attendance, were omitted following the opening of the new Clinic at Scissett. Visits to Wooldale were also stopped as it was felt that the majority of mothers could easily attend at New Mill or Holmfirth clinic.

The new Mini Clinic at Kirkheaton came into operation at the end of November and the facilities afforded there are much appreciated by the local mothers.

During the year 3,522 children were seen at the various clinics and a total of 28,998 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 3,761 children and a total of 32,391 attendances in the previous year.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by—				Total	No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances made by children who were born in the year			Total attendances during the year
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioner employed on sessional basis	Hospital medical staff		1965	1964	1960–1963		1965	1964	1960–1963	
Delph—Independent Sunday School	49	1	—	—	50	29	55	59	338	500	531	1369	
Golcar—Woodville, Scar Lane ..	49	2	—	—	51	102	55	49	772	636	235	1643	
Greenfield—Methodist Church ..	50	1	—	—	51	30	53	45	464	414	306	1184	
Holmfirth—Wesley Meth. Sunday School	48	2	1	—	51	107	81	34	726	680	168	1574	
Honley—W.R.C.C. Clinic, Eastgate ..	49	1	—	—	50	77	102	54	645	555	235	1435	
Kirkburton—W.R.C.C. Clinic, Shelley Lane ..	49	1	—	—	50	66	77	56	746	707	306	1759	
Kirkheaton—Fields Rise ..	49	—	—	—	49	65	41	9	676	567	182	1425	
Lepton—Greaves House ..	4	—	46	—	50	84	57	29	785	739	158	1682	
Linthwaite—Methodist Sunday School, Stones Lane ..	48	—	—	—	48	55	53	101	454	643	255	1352	
Marsden—Conservative Club ..	3	1	47	—	51	51	72	83	665	731	388	1784	
Meltham—Carlile Institute ..	—	—	48	—	48	85	126	56	776	656	242	1674	
New Mill—Council Offices ..	15	—	37	—	52	55	98	135	440	602	624	1666	
Scissett—Fleet Street ..	4	—	47	—	51	96	86	31	887	853	304	2044	
Slaithwaite—W.R.C.C. Clinic, Carr Lane	—	1	49	—	50	79	83	32	947	974	548	2469	
Springhead—W.R.C.C. Clinic, Cooper St.	—	—	49	—	49	118	68	45	1118	1050	536	2704	
Uppermill—Civic Hall ..	49	2	—	—	51	64	69	118	717	636	800	2153	
Mobile Clinic ..	131	1	—	—	132	103	83	61	435	387	259	1081	
Total ..	597	13	324	—	934	1266	1259	997	11591	11330	6077	28998	

Nurseries and Child Minder's Regulations Act, 1948

There are no registered Child Minders in the area but an increasing number of Play Groups for toddlers are coming into being. At the end of the year there were 7 known groups meeting regularly.

These groups do not fall either into the Day Nursery class nor is the person in charge a child-minder.

The groups meet in premises ranging from private houses to church halls and the size of the group varies from 7 to 25 children. Each group meeting lasts from 2 to 3 hours a day. No meals are provided but in some cases the children are supplied with drinks, e.g. orange juice, milk, cocoa, etc. Fees from 3/6d. per attendance to 12/6d. a week are charged. The persons in charge of the groups are in some cases qualified nursery teachers.

Generally speaking the groups are conducted on satisfactory lines although accommodation is somewhat cramped in some cases and rather bleak in others. In view of the rapid spread of this type of activity it would seem that some official action should be taken to regulate the conditions under which they meet.

There are no day nurseries in the area provided by the County Council but occasionally children are admitted to Day Nurseries in the Huddersfield County Borough at the expense of the County Council.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of effective visits made during the year shows a decrease of 2,377 on the previous year, but is still some 391 in excess of the number for 1963.

During the year Miss Bramley, Divisional Nursing Officer, obtained a transfer to Division 16. One full-time and two part-time fully qualified health visitors and one full-time assistant health visitor resigned their appointments, whilst two full-time qualified health visitors and one part-time assistant health visitor were appointed.

A Health Visitor has continued to attend the diabetic clinic out-patient clinic held at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on one half-day each week. She also carries out home visitations of the West Riding patients attending the clinic. During the year, the Health Visitor attended 50 clinic sessions and made 1,852 home visits to 248 patients.

Visits paid by Health Visitors

Cases Visited	No. of Cases	Effective Visits	Ineffective Visits
Children born in 1965	1,535	7,047	596
Children born in 1964	1,263	4,970	382
Children born in 1960-63	2,054	6,616	470
	4,852	18,633	1,448
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits) ..	1033	2,611	35
Mentally disordered persons	22	46	—
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital	139	333	7
No. of tuberculous households visited	175	429	981
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	36	48	—

HEALTH EDUCATION

Although no special efforts have been made during the year, health education activities have continued in the various clinics by means of posters, handouts and peg boards. A special topic has been chosen each month and the displays have been based on these themes which have included Smoking, Mental Health, Food Hygiene, Safety in the Home, Recreation and Relaxation, Nutrition, Care of the Feet, Holiday Hazards, Dangerous Toys and Immunisation.

Where premises are suitable, informal discussions have regularly been held and films and filmstrips have been shown. The Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes which are now held in a number of clinics have offered an opportunity of bringing health education matters to the notice of expectant mothers.

A little health education work has also been done with elderly patients whilst they are waiting for chiropody treatment.

Mothers Clubs in Slaithwaite, Lepton and Saddleworth continue to function and provide further avenues for health education.

Tufty Clubs have been established in one or two areas and these help to stress the need for home and road safety amongst the very young.

Anti-smoking propaganda has been displayed at every clinic but no special emphasis has been made regarding either Smoking or Venereal Diseases. A talk on the latter subject was, however, given at a local youth club following a specific request for same.

In addition to efforts made in the clinics, members of the staff have given talks to various organisations including Young Wives Clubs, Old People's Clubs and in Secondary Modern schools.

The Home Safety Committees which operate in Denby Dale, Kirkburton and Holmfirth have been quite active and help the work of health education.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The two Co-ordinating Committees operating in the Division have continued to meet regularly throughout the year. Representatives from the County Health, Education, Welfare and Children's Departments attended each meeting, together with representatives from the various County Districts, who are usually the Public Health Inspectors. Other members of the Committees are the local N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors, officials of the National Assistance Board and the Probation Officers.

The Saddleworth Committee met four times during the year, with an average attendance of 14 members. A total of 5 families were discussed, there being no new cases. No families were removed during the year.

In view of the increase of rent guarantees cases, it was decided that the Huddersfield Committee should meet regularly at monthly intervals. Thus, the Committee met 12 times during the year, with an average attendance of 16 members. A total of 53 families was discussed, 10 of them being new cases. 15 families were removed from the list, 11 being improved and 4 having left the district.

As the convenor of the Committees, one has sometimes wondered if they were of any real value as so few cases are referred by persons outside the Health Department. However, I am assured from time to time by members of the Committee who are not members of the Health Department staff, that from their point of view the meetings were well worth while. This is borne out by the representative nature of the meetings. Over the last few years, co-operation with the Probation Department has been much closer but it is regretted that only three of the County Districts are regularly represented.

During the year, the Committees have, on a number of occasions, called the attention of the Housing Authorities to the urgent need for re-housing of certain families and to the Committees' concern regarding possible eviction in other cases. Whilst these presentations have not always been successful, they have definitely increased the prestige of the Committees in the eyes of the local Councils, one of whom went so far as to mention the Committee in the evidence submitted on behalf of the Council to the Boundary Commission.

Although at times, the discussions may seem somewhat futile, I think it is fair to say that both Committees are proving well worth while.

During the year rent guarantees were in operation in respect of 18 families, in 9 cases these being withdrawn. The difficulties met with in these cases have seldom been due to the simple lack of money but rather to the inability to budget properly and make the most of their resources.

A Home Help was provided free of charge in an attempt to teach the mother housecraft and child care. The mother was an epileptic and had four children, one of whom suffered from Coeliac disease and had to have a special diet prepared. The mother would not bake for the child even though she was provided with special flour from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. The Home Help was provided for a fortnight after which there was some improvement in the general standard of the home and the help was withdrawn at the request of the mother who claimed that she was able to manage.

Extensive case work has continued to be given by the Oldham Family Service Unit to two families in Saddleworth. In one case, a satisfactory improvement has continued, but the other is proving a much more difficult problem.

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 8 full-time and 2 part-time home nurses and 10 nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year, one nurse/midwife resigned her appointment and one nurse/midwife was re-designated home nurse. One full-time home nurse resigned her appointment and 2 full-time home nurses were appointed.

At the end of the year, the staff consisted of 10 full-time and 2 part-time home nurses and 8 nurse/midwives.

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the nurses and nurse/midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further re-adjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	HOME NURSING			MIDWIFERY	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Visits Paid	Confinements
COLNE VALLEY U.D.					
Golcar	27	110	2,997	962	23
Linthwaite ..	45	135	3,472	—	—
Slaithwaite ..	42	162	3,227	606	17
Marsden	32	171	3,897	632	26
	146	578	13,593	2,200	66
DENBY DALE U.D.					
Skelmanthorpe; Clayton West; Scissett	39	54	3,154	216	7
Emley	15	19	1,374	157	5
Denby Dale; Cumberworth; Scissett	12	45	1,736	637	23
	66	118	6,264	1,010	35
HOLMFIRTH U.D.					
Holmfirth	25	99	1,719	—	—
Honley	36	160	2,552	358	11
New Mill	31	108	3,149	—	—
	92	367	7,420	358	11
KIRKBURTON U.D.					
Flockton; Grange Moor; Kirkburton Lepton; Kirkheaton Shelley; Shepley ..	33 45 20	46 137 53	1,376 4,562 2,458	157 703 —	3 18 —
	98	236	8,396	860	21
MELTHAM U.D.					
Meltham	29	70	3,275	334	11
SADDLEWORTH U.D.					
Uppermill; Delph; Dobcross; Denshaw Greenfield, Diggle Springhead; Grasscroft; Austerlands ..	27 12 24	98 71 52	4,140 2,495 3,159	66 109 44	4 5 2
	63	221	9,794	219	11
TOTAL FOR DIVISION	494	1,590	48,742	4,981	155

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

The County Council provide convalescent home treatment for approved patients. During the year, 6 cases were sent to Convalescent Homes on the family doctor's recommendations. Four additional applications were withdrawn.

The cases for whom treatment was provided were:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Sent to Convalescent Home at</i>	<i>Date</i>
F.	54	General Debility	Harrogate	1.6.65
F.	71	Glossitis and Anaemia	Ilkley	1.6.65
F.	58	Myocardial degeneration and Chronic Bronchitis	Harrogate	24.8.65
F.	76	Bronchitis and depression	Didsbury	4.9.65
F.	67	Chronic Bronchitis	St. Annes-on-Sea	24.9.65
F.	40	Ulcerative colitis	Hunstanton	8.10.65

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of part-time Home Helps employed during the year was 149 and these gave help equivalent to that of 51.4 full-time Home Helps.

The number of home helps calculated on a full-time basis employed during the year showed an increase of 3.09 on 1964 whilst the total number of patients receiving help rose from 734 in 1964 to 775 in 1965.

The total hours worked increased by 6,756 to 112,195 in 1965. There was a falling off of 20 in the number of new cases aged 65 years and over but the total number of patients in this category attended during the year was 22 more than in the previous year. New patients classified Chronic Sick under 65 years of age were 11 less than in the previous year, but the total attended was 4 more.

The number of new mentally deranged patients attended was 3 more than in the previous year whilst the number of maternity cases was 2 less. Patients falling into the category of "Others" were 11 more than in 1964 and the total attended was 15 more. The total number of new cases was 19 less than in 1964 but as has already been mentioned the total number attended was 41 more.

The recruitment of suitable persons to serve as home helps is still not easy, largely owing to the heavy demand in industry for part-time workers. Many of the home helps stay in the service for only a few weeks while others have to be allowed off duty during school holidays in order to look after their children.

All our home helps are employed on a part-time basis, this being found to be more satisfactory than the employment of whole-time helps, as it enables the home help to be given two or three cases to attend in the vicinity of her home and obviates the necessity of travelling far and wide throughout the Divisional area. It is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit home helps who are willing to work during weekends.

The policy of training classes has been continued but the inability to pay travelling expenses curtails attendance. One meeting for home helps in the Holmfirth area was held at Honley in January and a course of three lectures was held at Slaithwaite in September. At each meeting in Slaithwaite, following the Health Visitor's talk, coffee was served and discussions held. Each of these training evenings was attended by an average of 20 home helps, i.e. approximately half the number employed in the Colne Valley area. The subjects were chosen in an attempt to make the home helps realise that they were important members of the public health team and not merely daily helps. They were reminded of the various kinds of patients they came into contact with and that as home helps that they had the opportunity to help patients who have special needs. The various responsibilities that the home help has to the service as a whole as well as to herself were discussed. It was generally agreed by all attending the meetings that they had been well worth while.

Details of the assistance given to the 775 patients are shown in the following table:

CATEGORY	COLNE VALLEY		DENBY DALE		HOLMFIRTH		KIRKBURTON		MELTHAM		SADDLEWORTH		TOTAL	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. Hours per Patient
Maternity	17	29.52	—	—	2	48.50	5	69.50	3	51.66	17	25.15	44	34.32
Mentally Disordered	1	105.00	1	74.00	—	—	1	42.00	1	10.00	—	—	4	57.75
Chronic sick & Tuberculosis (under 65 years of age)	19	175.02	10	117.00	6	231.66	18	190.82	5	188.00	12	105.45	70	165.55
Aged 65 & over	146	148.08	45	143.47	128	152.75	114	177.86	47	146.36	128	136.43	608	117.67
Others	18	115.93	—	—	4	118.22	13	98.53	3	142.00	11	108.99	49	113.57
TOTAL	201	132.60	56	137.48	140	153.65	151	170.39	59	144.06	168	119.53	775	144.77

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Although there has been virtually no increase in the number of patients receiving treatment during the year, the number of treatments given shows an increase of 1,453, or approximately 13% over last year.

The service tends to flourish more in some places than in others—Honley and Kirkburton still lag behind the others.

The proportion of handicapped persons and expectant mothers is very low but in fact, many handicapped persons are included in the Pensioner class.

With the provision of chiropody equipment at the new Scissett clinic, the use of the two Chiropodists' surgeries at Skelmanthorpe was discontinued early in the year. A small number of patients in consequence, left the service, they preferring to pay privately for treatment at the Chiropodists' surgeries than go a mile or two further to the Scissett clinic.

As an experiment, the provision of a taxi to take patients to clinics has been tried at Meltham and Golcar. This has not proved to provide much saving in costs as patients often are unable or unwilling to go to the clinic when called for, although this had been arranged previously. The result is that the saving gained by payment of a sessional fee as against individual domiciliary fees, is almost all swallowed up by the cost of the taxi, and the high cost per patients' attendance each session. The employment of a taxi does, however, enable the chiropodist to treat more patients in a morning or afternoon than would be the case if he or she had to visit each patient at home.

The services of chiropodists have been more easily obtained during the last year than has been the case in previous years but it is felt that a better service could be provided if a full-time chiropodist was employed. Unfortunately, the salary offered does not provide sufficient attraction.

During the year 1,516 patients made 8,341 attendances at treatment centres and 672 patients received 2,914 domiciliary visits.

These figures show an increase of 17 in the number of patients treated and of 1,453 in the treatments given.

	CLINIC		DOMICILIARY	
	Patients	Attendances	Patients	Attendances
(a) By Direct Service:				
Golcar	165	1209	}	92
Slaithwaite ..	171	855		
Denby Dale ..	25	187		51
Holmfirth	163	911	}	135
Honley	62	255		
Kirkburton.. ..	51	256		53
Kirkheaton.. ..	66	272	}	44
Lepton	78	394		
Meltham	157	891		74
Springhead ..	51	276	}	55
Uppermill	105	546		
Skelmanthorpe ..	132	659		49
(b) By Voluntary Assc.				
Delph	82	460		25
Denshaw	27	177		9
Greenfield	62	276		40
Marsden	119	717		45
TOTAL	1,516	8,341		672
				2,914

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was taken under this Section during the year.

Ambulance Service

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed.

The Service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot travelled 172,194 miles and carried 24,977 patients, 3,211 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 24,977 patients carried were 20,716 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Out-Patients	..	..	..	..	20,716
Admissions	..	..	..	..	1,830
Discharges	..	..	..	..	1,174
Transfers	..	..	..	..	723
Accident Patients	..	..	..	..	534
					24,977

In the Saddleworth area arrangements with the Oldham County Borough Ambulance Service have continued.

During the year ambulances of the Oldham Service made journeys involving 19,999 miles and carried 2,655 patients and in addition journeys involving 34,816 miles were made by Sitting Case Cars on behalf of 4,564 patients. Of the patients carried 332 were classed as accident cases, 204 emergency cases and 6,683 others.

Medical Examinations for Superannuation Purposes

During the year 25 examinations regarding suitability for entry into the County Council Superannuation Scheme were carried out by the Department's Medical Staff.

In addition, 6 examinations were carried out on behalf of the Urban District Authorities in the Division and two on behalf of other Authorities.

Thirteen special examinations following prolonged sickness were also made at the request of the various employing Authorities.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service continues to expand with the full co-operation of Hospital Authorities and General Practitioners, who are coming to rely more and more on the Mental Welfare Officers and to ask their help in preventive care.

The opening of the Psychiatric Unit at St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield, has removed to a considerable extent, the reluctance of both patients and relatives to accept in-patient psychiatric treatment. Furthermore, the attendance of the Mental Welfare Officer at the Out-Patient Clinic has enabled a better liaison to develop between the Consultant Psychiatrist and the Mental Welfare Officers. Also, the opportunity to visit patients whilst they are still in-patients prepares the way for after-care. This often involves finding new employment after discharge and whilst there are sympathetic employers it is often difficult to find someone who will give a newly discharged patient a trial. A sheltered workshop would help to bridge the gap between discharge from hospital and full employment.

Out-Patient's Clinics

During the year, arrangements were made for our Mental Welfare Officers to attend, alternatively with the County Borough Officers, the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic held weekly at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary by Dr. J. S. Hughes, Consultant Psychiatrist.

Psychiatric Clubs

The position regarding psychiatric clubs remains much the same as last year, the only club in this Division being at Springhead. Here the numbers have fallen somewhat, due partly to the death of members and

to the re-admission of others to hospital. Of 10 patients discharged from the Elizabeth Martland Unit, Oldham and recommended for after-care by the Consultant Psychiatrist, 6 started work immediately and the remaining 4 were introduced to the club. Within a few weeks 3 of these also obtained work so there was little opportunity to get additional members as the club meets in an afternoon.

The club now has 10 members, and the usual attendance is 6 to 8. These are all women and their ages range from 40 to 80 years. Recently the members asked if the activities of the club could be extended to include handicrafts. The Mental Welfare Officer arranged this and the club is now a hive of industry. Tray cloths have been embroidered, and rugs made, and one member particularly, who is basically subnormal and had no idea how to hold a needle, has been taught simple sewing, and her pride the day she completed a tray cover was a joy to behold.

It has been doubted if it is worth while having a club for so few members but the members themselves are emphatic that the club must continue. Furthermore, for the Mental Welfare Officer to visit the members in their own homes would take her more time than that she spends at the club.

There has been a general improvement in the mental condition of all the patients attending the club, but the scattered nature of the district makes it difficult for some patients to attend. Meeting points are, however, arranged and the Mental Welfare Officer collects four patients in her car on the way to the club.

Arrangements for West Riding patients to attend the Huddersfield club have continued but no new patients have been introduced during the year. The attendance of the old members is at times disappointing, this being due no doubt, to a large extent to travelling difficulties. All types of patients are encouraged to attend, but the withdrawn patient will often only attend if taken. One of the West Riding Mental Welfare Officers attends each session on a rota basis, but being a County Borough club, the programme of activities is arranged by that Authority. These take the form of card-games, darts, billiards and informal discussions, together with the provision of refreshments. Although the number of West Riding patients who attend/is small, they are always given a cordial welcome.

Training Centre, Kirkburton

The Training Centre and it's activities continue to expand.

The number of trainees in attendance at the beginning of the year was 67, 41 being under 16 years of age. During the year 13 new trainees were admitted and 10 ceased attendance, 3 being taken into permanent residential care, 2 obtained employment, 2 because of infrequent attendance, one having left the area, one having been admitted to a special school and one being unsuitable. The areas from which the trainees who were in attendance at the end of the year came are as follows:—

Resident In	Under 16 years		Over 16 years		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Colne Valley U.D. ..	7	1	3	2	10	3
Denby Dale U.D. ..	7	4	3	7	10	11
Holmfirth U.D. ..	4	8	6	3	10	11
Kirkburton U.D. ..	4	—	2	1	6	1
Meltham U.D. ..	2	2	1	2	3	4
Division No. 19 ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	24	15	16	15	40	30

The trainees' progress in the Junior Wing has been very satisfactory and the general behaviour and discipline of the children has shown a marked improvement. Visits are made to local shops from time to time and the children regularly visit a local farm where they are very welcome. They have also paid several visits to the Huddersfield Museum.

The Special Care Unit continues but attendances have been disappointing particularly during the winter months.

The output of work in the Adult Wings has greatly increased during the year. The total value of work done amounted to £1,205 5s. 6d. Most of the work comes to the Centre through the County Supplies Department but regular work is done for a Halifax Carpet firm and also for a firm making small plastic articles.

In addition to the purely industrial work, domestic tasks such as tea-making, the laying of dinner tables and washing-up after tea-making are shared by both sexes. Social training is not forgotten and basic training in educational subjects is given to a selected group of trainees.

The Mental Welfare Officers take a keen interest in the Centre and are a great help in developing liaison between the Centre and the trainees' homes.

Incentive payments made to the trainees are much appreciated but it has been suggested that in view of the increase in the capital value of the work done, the payment should be more in line with the actual value of the work done, as in the case of some of the high-grade trainees, the credit for work done is considerably more than the actual payments they receive. On the other hand, very few of the trainees understand money values and an alteration in the payment system would have little meaning to them.

The adult trainees have made various visits and excursions during the year. There have been social evenings at the Heckmondwike, West Ardsley, Adwick-le-Street and Dewsbury Centres and the trainees from these Centres have paid return visits to the Kirkburton Centre. Visits have also been made to a local market garden, shops, Post Office and television transmitting station.

The Parent/Teacher Association goes on from strength to strength and as a result of various money raising efforts, the Association have provided various amenities at the Centre and continue to pay for the cost of transport needed to convey the trainees to various social and outside functions.

As in previous years, an opportunity was given for trainees to join the holiday party at St. Hilda's Home, Whitby, and four trainees from the Kirkburton Centre had a most enjoyable time at the seaside.

Sub-Normal patients not in attendance at the Training Centre

At the end of the year, there were some 121 sub-normal patients who were not in attendance at the Training Centre, 84 of these being in full- or part-time employment. Another 30 were considered to be suitably and adequately employed at home, and 7 do not attend the Training Centre either because the parents refuse to let them attend or because they are physically or mentally unfit to do so.

Saddleworth Area

A good liaison continues with the Oldham County Borough Authorities. At the end of the year one trainee from the Saddleworth area was in attendance at the Junior Training Centre, whilst 5 were attending the Industrial Centre. One trainee from the Saddleworth area was also in attendance at the Day Centre run by the Oldham Spastics Society.

Summary of Sub-Normal Patients in receipt of care and guidance at the end of the year

	Under 16		Over 16		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Self supporting and fully employed	—	—	51	32	51	32
Part-time job, outside or in the home	—	—	8	23	8	23
Attending Training Centre, Kirkburton	24	15	16	15	40	30
” ” ” Oldham	—	1	2	3	2	4
Attending Spastic Centre, Oldham	—	—	1	—	1	—
Fully Dependent	1	1	3	4	4	5
					106	94

The number of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year and the number of patients under care at the end of the year are shown on pages 32a-33a.

Number of Patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1965

Referred By	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Sub-normal				Severely Sub-normal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	10	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	39	49
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient training	—	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	18
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	1	22	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	29	52	
(d) Local Education Authorities ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	6	3	4	4	17
(e) Police and Courts	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
(f) Other Sources	—	—	17	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	1	19	35	57
(g) TOTAL	—	1	54	121	—	—	—	—	6	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	8	5	60	125	198

Number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31st December, 1965

Referred By	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic			Sub-normal			Severely Sub-normal			Totals			Grand Total					
	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over	Under age 16		16 and over						
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F			M	F			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F				
TOTAL NUMBER	—	—	32	58	—	—	—	—	8	8	68	64	12	7	10	14	20	15	110	136	281
No. attending day training centre	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	11	11	11	6	5	7	19	14	19	18	70
No. awaiting entry to training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. resident in L.A. home or hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
No. awaiting residence in L.A. home or hostel	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
No. resident at L.A. expense in other residential home or hostels	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
No. receiving Home visits and not included above:-																					
(i) Suitable to attend training centre	—	—	10	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	1	4	5	1	1	16	38	56
(ii) Others	—	—	18	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	43	—	—	1	2	—	—	72	76	148

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

This account of the School Health Service is a Divisional report and is a combination of the reports already presented to the Upper Agbrigg Divisional Executive and the Saddleworth District Sub-Committee. The statistics relate to the whole Division.

Schools in the Area

There are in the Division 75 schools or separate departments, which include the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1965 was 11,953 (an increase of 195 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:—

<i>Infants</i>	<i>Juniors</i>	<i>Seniors</i>
2,920	4,455	4,578

Of the 68 Primary and "Through" Schools, 32 are Voluntary and 36 are County Schools:—

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holm-firth		Kirk-burton		Mel-tham		Saddle-worth		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	17	1873	9	855	14	1506	13	1211	3	549	11	1233	67	7227
Secondary	—	—	1	544	1	892	1	311	—	—	1	522	4	2269
Modern	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	170	—	—	—	—	1	170
Through	—	—	—	—	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	800
Grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1433
Comprehensive	1	1433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1433
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	—	1	54
All Types	18	3306	10	1399	16	3198	15	1692	4	603	12	1755	75	11953

Pupils from Saddleworth attend Grammar Schools in Oldham and Manchester, but so far as the School Health Service is concerned, they are the responsibility of the Medical Officers of the Independent Schools and of the Oldham County Borough Council.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections

Although the periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. entrants (5 years plus) Intermediates (7 years plus and 11 years plus) and Seniors (14 years plus) has continued in theory throughout the area, except in Kirkburton, Denby Dale and Saddleworth, there is now a marked tendency to concentrate on the examination of entrants, leavers and children referred by parents, teachers and health visitors.

The routine examination of older pupils, i.e. those remaining at school after 15 years of age, has been continued except in special cases.

In the Kirkburton, Denby Dale and Saddleworth areas, the selective method has been employed. Under this scheme, the routine examination of entrants and leavers is carried out, but only specially selected pupils in the 7 to 8 and 10 to 11 years of age group are seen. The method of selection is done by the process of sending questionnaires to parents and obtaining reports from teachers and health visitors. The questionnaires and reports are then perused by the School Medical Officer, who sees those children who he feels have medical problems. The main advantage of this system is that the School Medical Officer is able to devote more attention to the children who really need it instead of spending a lot of time with children who have no physical or psychiatric disability.

As the pupils who are specially selected for examination are classed as "specials", there is naturally a fall in the number of routine examinations and an increase in the number of "specials".

The first time in each year that the child is examined other than at a routine medical examination, the medical examination is known as a "special" examination. All children with defects which were known in the previous year are seen again and classed as "specials" at the first examination in each year and as "follow-ups" at any subsequent examination during the year. Where necessary, children with known defects are examined twice during the year. The second examination is classed as "follow-up" examination.

During the year, 2,685 periodic examinations were carried out as compared with 3,381 in the previous year whilst the number of "specials" increased to 1,938 and "follow-ups" to 499. The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as shown in the table on page 37a.

Findings of Medical Inspections

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 3,381 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

<i>Defect or Disease</i>	<i>No. of Children requiring:</i>	
	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Observation</i>
Nose or Throat	5	80
Speech	2	48
Lymphatic Glands	—	21
Heart and Circulation	—	32
Lungs	—	55
Orthopaedic	8	48
Eyes	73	401

Further details will be found in the table on page 36a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Age groups inspected	For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	31	35	64
Leavers	25	12	37
Others	10	27	37
Total ..	66	74	138

Defects Found at Medical Inspections

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic, selective and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection:—

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects			
	Periodic Inspections		Selective and Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not Treatment
Skin	6	32	4	25
Eyes (a) Vision	66	360	99	485
(b) Squint	7	38	5	44
(c) Other	—	3	—	3
Ears (a) Hearing	4	76	1	81
(b) Otitis Media	3	32	3	18
(c) Other	—	3	—	4
Nose or Throat	5	80	5	79
Speech	2	48	8	26
Lymphatic Glands	—	21	—	16
Heart and Circulation	—	32	—	33
Lungs	—	55	—	58
Developmental (a) Hernia	5	9	1	3
(b) Other	9	34	3	54
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	5	—	10
(b) Feet	5	20	12	15
(c) Other	2	23	—	23
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	—	6	—	7
(b) Other	—	7	1	6
Psychological (a) Development	1	28	3	47
(b) Stability	12	61	38	72
Abdomen	2	11	1	8
Other	10	29	5	42
TOTAL	140	1013	189	1159

Physical Condition of Children

All pupils at routine periodic medical inspections are classified as to their physical condition at the time of the inspection. The classifications are “Satisfactory” and “Unsatisfactory”.

Details of the children inspected during the year, together with comparative percentages for 1964 are as follows:—

Age Group	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
		No.	% of Col. 2	% in 1964	No.	% of Col. 2	% in 1964
Entrants	906	902	99.6	99.4	4	0.4	0.6
Leavers	680	679	99.9	99.9	1	0.1	0.1
Others	1099	1090	99.2	99.6	9	0.8	0.4
Totals	2685	2671	99.5	99.6	14	0.5	0.4

Other Examinations

In addition to routine, special and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections, children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, children returning to special schools, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

Uncleanliness

The total number of inspections made during the year was 15,985 and 126 instances of infestation were found as compared with 17,627 and 253 respectively in 1964. There were 125 individual children (1.05% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, an increase of 4 compared with the previous year.

Statistics relating to these inspections are as follows:—

Total number of warning letters sent	..	..	..	..	84
Total number of exclusion notices served	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total number of home visits paid	..	..	..	..	106
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	..	..	..	..	125
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	..	..	..	..	Nil

Arrangements for Treatment

School Clinics

There are no special school clinics in the Division. The children of school age may attend any of the 16 child welfare centres in the area for treatment of minor ailments and to receive “booster doses” of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis antigens. During the year, a total of 1,197 attendances were made by school children at such clinics, the majority attending for some form of immunisation following a drive for booster doses.

Special Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinics

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board have continued to make available the services of Dr. K. K. Prasher for two sessions per week in the Divisional Area. The sessions are arranged as required at the Kirkburton, Meltham, Slaithwaite and Uppermill Clinics, where special facilities are available.

During the year, 79 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 580 children who made 889 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 321 children, 169 were found not to require any change and 90 did not require spectacles.

Cases requiring orthoptic treatment may obtain this either through the hospital service or, if in the Saddleworth area, they may attend the Orthoptic Clinic, Scottfield, Oldham, which is provided by the Oldham Education Committee. A charge of 5/- per attendance is paid by the West Riding Education Committee.

Orthopaedic Clinics

The special monthly sessions for West Riding children have continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. These have been conducted by Mr. J. Hunter Annan, F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon and by Mr. G. F. Hird, F.R.C.S., Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon assisted by a Health Visitor and a clerk from the Divisional Health Office.

School children and pre-school infants with orthopaedic defects are better seen at these clinics than at Out-Patient sessions at the hospital, and the clinics have been very well attended.

At the 16 sessions held during the year 133 individual children made a total of 249 attendances.

Twelve children from the Saddleworth area were referred to the Gainsborough Avenue Clinic, Oldham.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot	32
Club Foot	11
Knock Knee	17
Hallux Valgus	15
Other Deformities of Toes	15
Postural Deformities	13
Other Deformities	10
Congenital Conditions	14
Acute Poliomyelitis	5
Perthes Disease	6
Other Conditions	7
Total	145

Child Guidance Treatment

Close co-operation exists between the School Medical Officers and Dr. K. N. Maxwell and Mr. D. G. Pickles, the Psychiatrist and Psychologist at the Mirfield Child Guidance Clinic, where 22 children from the Division attended during the year.

Speech Therapy

Unfortunately it has not been possible to obtain the services of a Speech Therapist and in consequence, no clinics have been held. Neither has it been possible to obtain treatment for any of our pupils elsewhere. Owing to the general shortage of speech therapists, there appears to be little hope of obtaining the services of another therapist in the near future.

Dental Treatment

A comprehensive dental service is available throughout the Division. Details of the work carried out during the year and the previous year are summarised below:—

	1964	1965
No. of children inspected	13,173	9,189
No. of children found to require treatment ..	6,664	4,369
No. of children treated	3,753	2,543
No. of attendances	10,099	6,783
No. of extractions—temporary	2,748	1,861
No. of extractions—permanent	1,632	666
No. of fillings—temporary	1,508	612
No. of fillings—permanent	7,565	5,235

Diphtheria Immunisation

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners, at the Welfare Centres and at several schools.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who receive primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving re-inforcement injections:—

	Primary Immunisations	Re-inforcement Injections
Colne Valley	406	349
Denby Dale	135	116
Holmfirth	217	356
Kirkburton	222	249
Meltham	127	93
Saddleworth	358	284
	1465	1447

B.C.G. Vaccination

In accordance with the County Council's scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis, arrangements were made to offer B.C.G. Vaccination to all children aged 11 years and over. Vaccinations were carried out during March and October when 1,087 children were vaccinated.

Details are given below of the work undertaken during the year:

Number of children offered B.C.G.	2,019
Number of acceptances	1422
Number completing skin testing (including children brought forward from previous year)	1293
Number positive	146
% positive	10.82
Number negative	1101
Number Vaccinated	1087
Number of Skin Tests after 12 months	—

Protection of Children Against Tuberculosis

The arrangements for the X-ray examination of the chests of all new entrants to the teaching profession and non-teaching staff of schools have continued. Likewise have those for re-examination when the Mass Radiography Unit is available in the area.

The children found to be mantoux positive as a result of tests for B.C.G. vaccinations are invited to attend for X-ray examination when the Mass Radiography Unit is operating in the area.

Deaths in School Children

During the year 4 deaths were registered amongst children of school age. The following are brief details:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
5 yrs.	M.	Holmfirth	Shock and head injuries due to fractured skull caused when struck by a motor car.
5	„	M.	„ Shock due to anoxia due to drowning when he accidentally fell into a mill dam.
14	„	F.	Colne Valley Shock due to depressed fracture of skull caused while travelling as a passenger in a motor car which collided with a wall.
14	„	F.	Kirkburton Status Asthmaticus.

School Meals Service

There has been little change in this service apart from the improvements which have continued to be made in some of the school kitchens.

The number of children taking school meals was 8,853 (74.07% of the school population) compared with 8,355 (71.06%) in 1964. At the end of the year 345 children (2.89% of the school population) were receiving meals at the expense of the Education Committee, as compared with 340 (2.89%) in 1964.

A total of 8,163 (68.29%) were having school milk at the end of the year, as compared with 8,005 (68.08%) at the end of the previous year.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens are examined by the Department's Medical staff. During the year 47 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

Youth Employment Service

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 26 children should not be employed in one or more of the following categories of work:—

1. Heavy manual work ..	6	6. Work in a dusty atmosphere	2
2. Working involving normally acute vision ..	4	7. Work in Damp atmosphere	4
3. Exposure to bad weather	1	8. Working near moving machinery	2
4. Work involving normal colour vision	10		
5. Work involving normal hearing	2		

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

In connection with the Employment of Children By-Laws, 14 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper delivery	..	..	..	14
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Handicapped Pupils

Facilities for the special educational treatment of all classes of handicapped pupils requiring residential care are now fairly readily available, except those classified as Educationally Sub-normal and Maladjusted.

During the year 22 pupils already on the Handicapped Pupils Register were examined to ascertain their need for continued special educational treatment. In addition 46 children were examined for the first time and 46 were put on the Register of Handicapped Pupils. Three pupils already receiving special educational treatment moved into the area and their names were entered on the Register. The number of children removed from the Register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age or left the Division was 32.

At the end of the year, 222 children in were included in the Register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	5
Deaf	..	..	..	..	13
Partially Deaf	..	..	..	..	8
Delicate	..	..	..	..	16
Speech	..	..	..	..	1
Partially Sighted	..	..	..	..	8
Blind	..	..	..	..	3
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	19
Educationally Subnormal	..	..	..	..	149
					222

Of the 149 E.S.N. children on the Handicapped Pupils Register at the end of the year, 52 were in attendance at Day or Residential Schools for E.S.N. pupils, 75 were recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary schools, 2 were receiving home tuition, leaving 20 recommended for placement in special schools but who are still attending ordinary schools.

At the beginning of the year, 87 children were in attendance at special schools and 11 children (6 educationally sub-normal, 1 delicate, 1 partially deaf, 1 blind, 1 maladjusted and 1 physically handicapped) were admitted

during the year. There were 10 discharges (7 educationally sub-normal, 1 delicate, 1 physically handicapped and 1 deaf) leaving a total of 88 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. Away</i>	<i>Location of Special School</i>
Blind	3	1 at Chorley Wood College for the Blind, Rickmansworth. 1 at Sheffield School for Blind Children. 1 at Henshaws School for the Blind, Liverpool.
Partially Sighted	6	2 at Temple Bank Day Special School for Partially Sighted, Bradford. 2 at Exhall Grange School, Nr. Coventry. 2 at Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury.
Deaf	12	4 at Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester. 4 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford. 3 at Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster. 1 at Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames.
Partially Deaf	6	3 at Odsal House School for the Deaf, Bradford. 1 at School for the Partially Deaf, Liverpool. 1 at Elmete Hall School, Leeds. 1 at Beever St. Special School, Oldham.
Delicate	4	2 at Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham. 2 at Netherside Hall, Grassington.
Educationally Sub-normal	52	1 at Ashwood Special School, Longwood, Huddersfield. 23 at Longley Hall Day Special School, Huddersfield. 10 at Marland Fold Special School, Doncaster. 1 at Hilton Grange Special School, Bramhope. 1 at Ponteville R.C. Special School, Ormskirk. 1 at Baliol Special School, Sedburgh. 4 at Whinburn Special School, Keighley. 5 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth. 1 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 2 at Rossington Hall School, Doncaster. 1 at Netherside Hall, Grassington. 1 at Springhill Special School, Ripon. 1 at Edengrove Special School, Bolton, Nr. Appleby.
Physically Handicapped	5	1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirby Moorside. 3 at Holly Bank Special School, Huddersfield. 1 at Scottfield Special School, Oldham.

There were 8 physically handicapped children who were receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools, where 6 were considered to be suitably placed and 2 were awaiting placement.

At the end of the year, 23 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Educationally Sub-normal	..	..	20
Physically Handicapped	..	..	2
Maladjusted	..	..	1
Total			23

Of the 20 Educationally Sub-normal pupils, 2 have been offered places in Special Schools but the parents were unwilling to accept them.

The Children's Home, The Leas, Scholes

This report on "The Leas" Children's Home is for the year ended 31st March, 1966.

During this period one cottage has not been in use because of staff shortage.

The number of admissions during the year was 86 and there were 90 discharges. The number resident on 1st April, 1965, was 64 and the 31st March, 1966, was 60.

All children are medically examined as soon as possible after admission and there were 2 full routine medical inspections. During the year, 33 children made 42 attendances at the Dental Clinic, 22 children made 26 attendances at the Eye Clinic, 4 children attended the Child Guidance Clinic, 1 child received treatment at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 2 at the Fracture Clinic.

Nortonthorpe Hostel for Maladjusted Boys

The purpose of the Hostel is to provide a stable and pleasant background for socially insecure children and so enable them to mature and eventually return to their homes without breaking down.

At the end of the year, 24 boys were in residence at the Hostel.

Reports to the Local Health Authority:

Education Act, 1944. Section 57

During the year, 16 children were reported to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(4), 6 as "Unsuitable" for education at school and 10 as requiring "Care and Guidance after leaving school". In addition 4 were admitted informally to Kirkburton Training Centre.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Courses of Training

During the year, 85 candidates (19 male and 66 female) for entry into Teachers' Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate College Authority. In addition, 7 reports on Form 28 R.Q. regarding the new entrants to the profession were forwarded to the Ministry of Education. 1 teacher was examined on behalf of another Authority.

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners

Cordial relations exist between staffs of the School Health Service, the Hospital Service and the General Practitioners. Information is passed and mutual assistance is given to the general benefit of the children of the area.

